

POETRY.

PEACE HYMN.

Check at their fountain head,
Oh! let the streams of strife,
Nor let misguided men rejoice
To take his brother's life.

Strike off the pomp and pride
That deck the deeds of war,
And in their gorgeous mantles hide
The blood-stained conqueror.

To History's blazoned page,
Touch the pure wand of truth;
And bid its heroes stand unveiled,
Before the eye of youth.

By every friendly press
The gospel's peaceful claims,
Or let a Christian nation bless,
What his meek Master blames.

So shall the seeds of hate
Be strengthened in their birth,
And peace the Angel of thy love
Rule o'er the enfranchised earth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Boston ladies, Peace Society.

In March 1835 the Bowdoin St. ladies received a communication from the Young Men's Peace Society inviting their co-operation for the formation of a similar association among themselves. The ladies immediately called a meeting to consult on the expediency of forming such a society. Mr. Ladd addressed them and pointed out the ways in which females might promote the cause of Peace. After he had retired the question was brought up, "Is it expedient to form a Peace Society?" We felt that the subject was important, and had not received a just share of our attention—None of us had examined its claims, and it seemed incumbent upon us to look into the subject, and ascertain if there were any duties to be performed in this department.

Supposing war must be abolished as other evils have been, by correcting public opinion, there might be something for us to do—we might do much in forming the opinions of our children, and Sabbath Scholars, and something perhaps in modifying those of our husbands and brothers. And we thought at least, if all the females were set right on the subject, public opinion would be then half regulated. Supposing this point attained, we should not expect to move the nation immediately, but in a little while, our sons will be the nation, it will be difficult to draw a community into war, whose mothers have taught them to "seek the things which make for peace." As philanthropists and patriots we deprecate war as a great evil; as Christians we deprecate it as a great sin. Though men only are called to go out to battle, women are the greatest sufferers from war. Men lose their lives—but women lose those who are dearer than life.

In view of these considerations, it was unanimously resolved that "it is expedient" to form a Peace Society—a Society was accordingly organized and a committee of five appointed to take a general superintendence of its concerns.

The Society has held six meetings during the year. At these meetings addresses have been delivered, and articles read from the peace publications furnished by the parent Society. We have received from Mr. Ladd a number of copies of the tracts of the London Peace Society—copies of the Calumet and other publications on the subject. Also a hundred copies of the "essays on the duty of females to promote the cause of Peace," a very valuable tract which we recommend to the perusal of all who wish to know how females may aid this cause. We have also received from the same source 50 copies of the "Solemn Appeal."—These pamphlets have been gratuitously distributed.

We shall be asked whether we embrace the doctrine of non-resistance—it would perhaps be most becoming in us to suspend our opinion, or at least the expression of it, while the wisest part of the community are so much in doubt. But our children will ask us and we must answer them. We shall perhaps be excused, if we venture to advance the opinion that all war is wrong—leaving it to our fathers & brothers to find out a more excellent way of settling national differences.

If the gospel forbids war, then there is an end of all controversy, and Christians have no right to object. That there should be difficulties in obedience is not strange. It is always difficult to do right where there is a tendency to do wrong.

Our minds have been warped, perhaps by these difficulties, and we have evaded the letter of the gospel rule; but can we evade its spirit? The last bequest of its author was peace and the last command "love one another."

From the Philanthropist.

The way Slavery was forced upon America.—A correspondent writes—"It is an assertion so constantly made, that G. Britain laid the foundation of slavery in these United States, by the introduction of blacks, that it is now the undisputed opinion of almost every man throughout America. This is apparently founded on tradition, but not on truth, if the statement of the earliest historian of Virginia be accredited. That gentleman (Beverly—2d edition, p. 35,) affirms that 'In August following (1620) a Dutch man-of-war landed 20 negroes for sale, which were the first of that kind that were carried into the country.' Their purchase appears, therefore, to have been a voluntary act of our own, and by no means forced upon us by the mother country. Let the reader then be placed upon the right horse, and let us remember that truth is sacred, even if it militates against ourselves. England has, with all her glory and renown, a sufficiency of evil to answer for, without unduly loading her with that of others."

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

HORRID MURDER. On Saturday night a young woman, called Ellen Jewett, about 23 years of age, was murdered in a brothel in Thomas-street, kept by a woman named Townshend. A young man named Richard P. Robinson, clerk in the clothing store of Joseph Hoxie, 101 Maiden Lane, was arrested as the author of the deed. It seems that Ellen was a harlot, of considerable beauty and celebrity, who had been for some time in the keeping (as it is called) of young Robinson. On Saturday night he visited the house as usual, and they retired together. About twelve o'clock, on the girl's request, a bottle of wine was sent to the room, at which time the person who carried it says Robinson was in bed, but Ellen was not. At three o'clock, Mrs. Townshend was called up to let in another of the abandoned young men that frequented the place, and was surprised to see a lamp burning in the parlor, which she knew to be the one that had been carried to Ellen's room. Directly she perceived the smell of fire, went up stairs and opened the room, and found it full of smoke, from the burning bed. The fire was soon extinguished, when it was found that the wretched inmate had been murdered by the infliction of several blows with a hatchet on the right temple. The deed was probably done while she was asleep, and she died without a struggle. Robinson's cloak was found in an adjoining yard, with a piece of twine tied to the tassel, and a hatchet covered with blood in another yard, with a piece of twine tied to the handle corresponding with the piece on the cloak. The hatchet has also been identified by the porter of Mr. Hoxie as one belonging to the store. The cloak was identified by the circumstances of a tassel having been broken off and sewed on in a particular manner.

The alarm was given to the watch and the police, and early on Sunday morning Robinson was arrested in his bed. He denied all knowledge of the affair, or having been at the house that night. His clothes were found marked with white-wash from climbing the yard fences. The motive suggested for the deed is that he was weary of her, and alterations had arisen, in which she threatened to expose his conduct to a young lady whom he was expecting to marry. This drove him to desperation, and he deliberately planned her murder, and then set fire to the house to conceal the deed. Robinson is said to be from Connecticut, where his friends are respectable. Ellen Jewett was also from New England, some say from Massachusetts, others from Kennebec river, Maine. The works of Byron, Scott, and Bulwer and the newest novels, were found in the polluted room.

When the man who first seduced Ellen Jewett from virtue traces her history, from the time he saw her at a boarding school, and the history of the many young men whom she has ruined, when he learns her end, if he has any heart, it will fill him with horror to his dying day. Should his name become known, the voice of society will blast him. It is time the seducer were exposed.

From the Philanthropist

AMERICAN SLAVE TRADE.

In a single number, (Feb. 25,) of the Southern Telegraph, a paper published at Rodney, Miss., there are advertised for sale—

- 2 Negro men by Sam'l Mackey, Admr. 1 do. (runaway) for jail fees, by C. Murray, Jailor.
- 76 do. do. " E. Bass,
- 1 Negro girl, 10 or 11 years old " C. Murray, Admr.
- 1 " Strong fellows, " E. C. Fitzhugh,
- 50 " Likely Negroes, " John Briscoe,
- 14 " Likely Negroes, " A. Hamberlin, Charles Clark,
- 30 by Robert Dixon, Admr. B. M. Markham,

In the same paper there is a reward offered for a runaway woman—2 notices, that runaway men have been committed to jail—2 applications for overseerships, and 3 advertisements for overseers.

In a preceding number of the same paper, besides a fair proportion of the same character, there is the following evidence of the "happy and contented" condition of the slave:—

Ran away from the plantation of James Surgette, the following negroes, viz:

Randal, about 27 years of age, yellow complexion, heavy set, and has had one ear cropped.

Rob, about 20 or 22 years of age, slim built, yellow complexion, and has lost one eye.

Cata, about 18 or 20 years of age, black, and heavy set.

Bush, about 40 years of age, black, heavy set, and is an African.

Kentucky Tom, about 30 years of age, yellow complexion, one jaw broken, and is somewhat swelled.

George, about 35 years of age, yellow complexion.

Nelly, (George's wife,) about 23 or 24 years of age, tall and rather bright complexion.—She took her male child with her.

Vincy, (Bush's wife) about 30 years of age tall and black.—She took with her a small boy named Jack.

Harriet, about 20 or 22 years of age, black and stout built.

Sarah, (Randal's wife) about 25 or 30 years of age, black complexion, small and weakly.

They crossed the river about five miles below Rodney in company with three negro men that said they belonged to some person about Natchez.

Seven of the above named negroes had on new blanket coats when they went away. The other three, left several weeks before. Seven of them started on the night of the 20th inst., but they all crossed

on the Louisiana side of the river together.

F. L. C. EDWARDS,
As Manager for
JAMES SURGETTE.
Sept. 25, 1835. 34—tf.

The Vicksburg Register & Port Gibson Correspondent, will give the above three insertions, and forward their accounts to this office.

[Evidence also of their patriarchal treatment may be found in the cropped ears, the deficient eyes, and the broken jaws, &c.]

SOUTHERN LOGIC.

We subjoin a communication from the United States Telegraph, and have added to it, what we consider a parallel specimen of the same style of reasoning:

The Question in a Nut-shell.—If Congress were to grant the prayer of the petitioners to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, the dissolution of the union would immediately follow. Every body admits that. These petitions to Congress, therefore, are equivalent to petitions for the dissolution. Would Congress receive such? All answer, No. Then it follows that Mr. Calhoun is right. His proposition is, not to receive these abolition petitions, which are, in effect and virtually, petitions for the dissolution of the union. The object of these rascals is apparent. I mean those of the initiated—the master spirits in the plot. Their aim is, first to break the present federal union of the states, and then to have a grand CONSOLIDATED government.

COMMON SENSE.

Let us suppose that a band of incendiaries have taken an oath that they will burn the city of Boston, if the legislature grant the petition for a ten million bank. Now, granting that they have the power to put their threats in execution; if the legislature grant the prayer of the petitioners, the burning of Boston would immediately follow. These petitions, therefore, are equivalent to petitions for the burning of Boston. Would the legislature receive such? All answer, No. It follows then that the legislature must refuse to receive the petitions for the ten million bank.—The object of these rascally petitioners is apparent. Their aim is to burn all the houses of the citizens of Boston, and then make them pay exorbitant interest for money to rebuild them.

We trust that the time will come when the north will no longer consent to sacrifice all their interests and wishes, because the south threaten to dissolve the union.—The *modus operandi* of the south has always been, to threaten to make war, if the north do not yield to their demands, and then argue to the north that, for the sake of peace, they should yield. As if a highwayman should demand your purse, and tell you that the responsibility of your murder will belong to yourself and not to him, if you do not give it to him.—*Boston Courier.*

The car of Juggernaut is a monstrous vehicle, gigantic in its dimensions, and associated in the mind with images of horror; it is a sort of platform, forty-three feet in height and thirty-five feet & a half in diameter; the ornaments with which it is decorated are by no means splendid, its principal attraction being a covering of striped and spangled broadcloths. The neighboring villagers have their fields rent free upon the condition of attendance at the cars of the idols.

This duty, at present esteemed a privilege, is not exclusively confined to those who are so well rewarded for its performance; but before the whole ceremony concludes, the zeal of many of the devotees is so completely exhausted, that the *raths* would scarcely reach their destination were it not for the service which Brahmins can command. It takes 1,500 men to put each car of Juggernaut in motion, and when the idols are fairly established in their places, the shouts and cries of the frenzied multitudes are such as to lead us to fancy that the whole of Pandemonium had been let loose—an idea which is strengthened by the fiend-like figures of Jogies, Gossians and other religious mendicants, whose grim visages lighted up with a frantic joy, give them a super-human appearance as they cheer on their insane followers to the acts of horror.

Though the ponderous wheels of Juggernaut no longer go crushing over the bodies of prostrate victims the fury and excitement with which the assembled crowd rush to the car is truly appalling. In places of very inferior note, there is something frightful in the noisy, lumbering progress of the cumbersome *rath*, surmounted by a hideous idol dragged about in honor of the festival; but in the very heart and centre of this abominable superstition, the celebration becomes perfectly terrific, and the senses, over-wrought, faint and sickened at the view. The scenery of the place, its bare sands, the surging of the ocean in the distance, the drenching rains, damp gales and sudden tempests of the fitful atmosphere, add to the wild horrors of the awful pageant. Each day the exhibition becomes more ghastly, as the wan victims of famine and disease drop exhausted around, making a golgotha of the unhalloved precincts.—*Miss Robert's Scenes in Hindostan.*

Maternal Association.—By the (English) Family Magazine received at this office, we learn that these excellent institutions are not unknown in England.—We do not recollect where was there origin; but we do believe that they are capable of being made an instrumentality of immense importance in promoting the salvation of the young, and of thus advancing the kingdom of Christ in the world.

Such a society ought to be sustained in every church, and we earnestly recommend their immediate formation.—*Am. Bap.*

TURKISH CURE FOR FOUNDER IN HORSES. Letter from Com. Porter, American Charge des Affaires at Constantinople, to the Editor of the Sporting Magazine—on the curious treatment of Founder in Horses, by Turkish Veterinary Surgeons, dated Ancient Chaledon, Kadi Kinney, April 21, 1832.

DEAR SIR—There are few sailors who are "judges of horse flesh," and I make no pretensions to that sort of knowledge. I am going however, to relate what I have seen; if it is worth knowing, it is well; if not, it is the easiest thing in the world to throw this in the fire.

Some time ago I bought a very good horse at the bazaar, for which I paid nine hundred piastres, or fifty dollars. Some thought he was dear at that price, as you may for five or six hundred piastres, buy here such a horse as no gentleman need be ashamed to mount; however, I was much pleased with my bargain. On my removal from Buyurdine to this place, the horse was rode very hard, and on his arrival at Top Thana a distance of fourteen or fifteen miles, was permitted to stand in a cold rain two hours, without being rubbed down or walked about; consequently he became foundered in the right fore leg, so that he could scarcely walk.

I sent for a Turkish farrier, the one who attends the sultan's horses. He immediately pronounced the horse foundered, and said he must be bled in the inside of the diseased leg. He put a nipper on his nose to keep him steady, then took up the left fore leg, and crossing it over the right, gave it to an attendant; he then struck his lancet into the vein a little above the fetlock joint, and took from it about three and a half pounds of blood—the vein bled very freely. He now said, he had taken enough; he then went to the very opposite side of the leg, and striking his lancet into a vein above the knee joint, a single drop of blood exuded, and both that and the first opened vein ceased bleeding. There may be no novelty in this, but it certainly astonished me to find, that opening two veins in the same limb would stop both from bleeding; such, however, is the fact, for I witnessed it.

He desired that the horse should rest the next day, that he should then be rode with great virulence until he was in a profuse perspiration, the diseased limb then to be rubbed with wet salt, (to which I added a pint of hot brandy) then rubbed dry, and walked about until cool and covered with blankets; the same process to be repeated next day, which was done, and all lameness from that time disappeared—the horse the third day after the first rubbing was perfectly well.

REMEMBERING AND FORGETTING.

The philosophy of memory, we leave to other hands. Some of its phenomena, however, may be here stated. Every body knows that men remember some things more readily than others. For instance,

1. They remember *affronts and injuries* received, while they soon forget injuries done to others.
2. They remember *debts* due to them, but they forget those they owe to other persons.
3. They remember their *good deeds*, while they forget their bad ones.
4. They remember the *homage* they consider due to them from their inferiors, but forget that which they owe to their superiors.
5. They remember what is connected with their *business*, while they often complain of bad memory which forgets a sermon.

It is probable that the art of memory is the art of attention, and that attention is given to that in which we feel interested; if so, these facts of remembering and forgetting give no very flattering testimony to the moral principle of mankind. In truth they evince the depravity of the heart.—*Baptist Rep.*

Discoveries since 1766. The old steam engine improved 1769. Ancient religion in India 1774. Patent bird shot, 1775. Spinning by steam, 1782. Air Balloons, Hershell's telescope and four new planets; to unstop the Lachrymal duct; recovering drowned persons; suspende; umbrellas and cut nails, 1792. Hydraulic press and telegraphs, 1794. The back operations for the stone, 1800. Percussion power; galvanism; the name of chemistry, 1803. The Argand lamp; boring for water, coal, &c. 1804. Roman cement; gas light, 1813. Sugar cultivated in Louisiana, 1809. The National Almanac; navigation by steam, 1818. Printing by steam power; stereotype plates; the circular saw; sugar from the root of beets; anthracite coal; lithographic impressions, 1816. Musical boxes, 1817. Safety lamps; chain cables, 1820. Chronometers perfected; power looms for cloths, stockings, &c.; tread mills for prisons; the stomach pump; railways; lead and coal mines in the U. States; craniology, 1832. Gum elastic shoes and boots, 1833.

Wearing Flannels. As the genial sunshine of spring advances, those accustomed to wearing flannel under garments, are too much disposed to lay them suddenly aside. This is an error of great magnitude. Keep them on till the east wind is no longer elaborated; till the flowers are blooming in the fields, and a uniform atmospheric temperature is established.—A multitude, annually, are hurried to an early grave, in the very meridian of life, in consequence of not understanding, or by neglecting this simple important advice.—*Medical Journal.*

There are 28 banks at Boston, with an aggregate capital of \$18,150,000; on which an average dividend, was made, for the last six months, of rather less than 8 per cent—in all 543,000 dollars.—*B.*

Croup in Children.—Dr. Fisher, in the last number of the Medical Surgical Journal, recommends to mothers and nurses, when a child is seized with that dangerous disease, the *croup*, to apply immediately and perseveringly, until medical aid can be obtained, to the throat and upper part of the chest sponges or napkins dipt in water as hot as can be borne, and wrung out so that the water may not ooze from them. The remedy was first suggested by a German physician, and has been practiced with decided and uniform success.

New Translations.—Elder J. T. Jones has forwarded a copy of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, in Siamese, to the missionary rooms at Boston. He will complete the remainder of the New Testament, with all possible expedition. Mr. Mason is now busily engaged in translating the Scriptures into the Karen language. Before long we hope to have a version of the Shan language. These, with the versions of our English brethren in Hindostan, will afford an ample field for the liberality of American Baptists. The Bengalee language is spoken by more than 40,000,000, souls, and the Burman by at least 15,000,000, exclusive of other versions made by the Baptist missionaries in Hindostan, in languages spoken by many millions of its inhabitants.—*Rel. Her.*

The way they do in France.—Dr. Fisk, now in Europe, has written a letter to the professors of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, from which the following is an extract:—*Cross & Journal.*

"One peculiar feature in the French system is that females attend regular courses of lectures in obstetrics, and after examination and acceptance, have a regular diploma to practice in that department."

"The medical school at Paris is probably the largest in the world. The number of students is about 2,500. The buildings are fine and extensive, with a splendid anatomical cabinet of specimens, natural and artificial, and a company of professors, some of whom are among the first men of the age. Their dissecting rooms are as public as a butcher's shambles. They are in an open court, where the public have free ingress and egress; some of them on the lower floor, with windows and doors open. I walked into the court, and passed from room to room, where I saw scores perhaps of human bodies and parts of bodies, in all the different stages of dissection and the students are poring over them, with as much apparent interest and intellectual gust, as if they were analyzing a beautiful flower or an elegant mineral."

The assembly of Upper Canada have appropriated \$200,000 for the improvement of the roads in that province.

It is said that schemes for rail roads are before the British parliament, involving an expenditure of upwards of two hundred millions of dollars.—*Niles Register.*

A screw manufacturing company has been formed at Schenectady, which it is expected, will turn off five hundred gross per day of wood screws of all sizes, from a half an inch to three inches.—*Id.*

A French paper calls attention to the fact that in the month of August next, the city of Rome will number 2,584 years since its foundation, *ab urbe condita*.—*Id.*

According to a table furnished to the New York Transcript by Mr. Sikkels, the city inspector, the number of buildings erected in the city in 1834 was 877, and in the following year 1,259, showing an increase in a single year of 382. In a single ward, the 12th, 274 buildings were put up in 1835. In the same year twelve new churches were built.—*Id.*

On the 2d instant, the Hudson was opened to navigation only so far as West Point. It was thought that Newburg would be reached by steamboats on Monday the 4th.—*Id.*

Auction sales of real estate were made in New Orleans about a fortnight ago, to the amount of \$322,000 in two days.—The principal purchaser was Mr. Achille Murat, on account of Joseph Bonaparte.—*Id.*

Wealth of Michigan. As much as \$90,000 were recently received for sales of public lands at the Land Office in Detroit, during the space of 28 days. The sales in Michigan Territory alone, for 1835, are computed at three millions of dollars!

The preacher of the gospel who is familiar with ecclesiastical history, if he be a man of sound sense, will be driven from philosophy, falsely so called, to the word of God, as to a light that shineth in a dark place.

Prayer.—Strive to preserve a praying mind through the day; not only at the usual and stated periods, but every where, and at all times, and in all companies.—This is your best preservative against error, weakness and sin.

Always think yourselves in the midst of temptations; and never more so, than when most pleased with outward objects and intercourse.

Time is what we want most, but what we use the worst; and for which we must all give an account when time shall be no more.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF EARL W. MEAD, about thirty-two years of age, who left Castleton about ten years ago. He went from this place to New-Haven, in Connecticut, and has not been heard of in seven years.—Whoever will give information of the said Earl W. Mead, by letter or otherwise, will confer a favor on his father.

REED MEAD.
Castleton, Rutland Co., Vt.

VT. LIT. & SCI. INSTITUTION.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

THE Spring Term will commence Monday next, (April 11,) under the instruction of Miss Maria Louisa Parnam, from the Female Seminary at Andover, Mass. Miss Putnam comes recommended by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, that place, and the Principal of the named Seminary, and the Trustees are assured that she will be found competent to fill the place with credit to herself, and benefit to those who may be placed under her care.

The Institution is now furnished with a good Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, and an excellent Telescope. Tuition in common English from per quarter.

In higher branches and languages.

Board (including washing) per week,

Washing not included.

L. F. MERRIAM, Secy.

Brandon, April 6th, 1836.

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PARLEY'S THEOLOGY. *First Edition*, illustrated with Forty Pictures, selection from the Notes of Dr. Parley. With additional Notes, original selected, for the Edition, with a new set of scientific terms. Edited by an eminent Physician of Boston.

PRICE REDUCED.

YOUNG LADIES' CLASS BOOK. Association of Lessons for Reading, in Prose and Verse. By Elizabeth Bailey, Principal of the Young Ladies' High School, Boston. Thirteenth Street, N. Y. In order to give this work a more extended circulation—new editions are now great—the publishers are determined to REDUCE THE PRICE, in order to remove every obstacle to the sale of its being introduced into all the schools throughout the country.

BLAKE'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. New Edition, Enlarged. Being Collections on Philosophy, with the addition of explanatory Notes, Questions for Examination, and a dictionary of Philosophical Terms. With twenty-eight Engravings. By Rev. J. I. Blake.

FIRST BOOK IN ASTRONOMY.—Designed for the use of Common Schools. Illustrated by Steel-Plate Engravings. By Rev. J. I. Blake.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AND ANCIENT MYTHOLOGY. By Charles K. Dillaway, Principal in the Boston Public Latin School. Illustrated by elegant engravings. Third edition, improved.

ELEMENTS OF MORAL SCIENCE. By Francis Wayland, D. D., President of Brown University, and Professor of Moral Philosophy. Abridged and adapted for the use of Schools and Academies, by the Author. New work.

THE CLASS BOOK OF NATURAL THEOLOGY; or the Testimony of Nature to Being, Perfection, and Government of God, by the Rev. Henry Pottinger, revised, enlarged, and adapted to PAKES'S illustrations, with Notes, selected and original, biographical notices, and a vocabulary of scientific terms, by the Rev. Charles Henry Alden, A. M., Principal of the Philadelphia High School for Young Ladies. New work.

FIRST LESSON IN INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY. Adapted to the use of Schools. By Rev. Silas Blaisdell.

BALBI'S GEOGRAPHY. The subjects invite the attention of Teachers to a work just published by them, entitled *An Abridgement of Universal Geography, Modern and Ancient*, chiefly compiled from the *Abreges de Geographie* of Adrien Balbi. By T. G. Bradford, accompanied by a splendid Atlas, and illustrated by Engravings.

THE NATIONAL ARITHMETIC, combining the Analytic and Synthetic Methods, in which the principles of Arithmetic are explained in a perspicuous and familiar manner; containing, also, practical systems of Mensuration, Gaging, Geometry, and Book-keeping, forming a complete Merchants' Arithmetic, designed for Schools and Academies in the United States. By Benjamin Greenleaf, A. M. Preceptor of Bradford Academy. New work.

PRONOUNCING BIBLE. By Isaac Alger, Jr., in which all the proper names, and many other words are accented, to lead to a correct pronunciation.

G. K. & L. have constantly on hand an assortment of all School Books, in general use, which they can furnish in any quantities to Teachers, on the lowest terms.

FARMERS' BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Farmers' Bank, that a payment of five dollars on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, must be made on the 13th day of July next, at their Banking-house in Orwell.

By order of the Directors,
P. M. CORBIN, Cashier.
Orwell, April 12, 1836.

JOB-PRINTING.

Books, Cards, Hand-bills, Pamphlets, Blanks, Way-bills, neatly executed at the Telegraph Office.

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Brandon, March 21, 1836.